HOUSE BILL 2337

State of Washington 58th Legislature 2004 Regular Session

By Representatives Morris and Mielke

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- 1 AN ACT Relating to developer-selected options for complying with
- 2 impact fee requirements; and amending RCW 82.02.050, 82.02.060, and
- 3 82.02.090.

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- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 **Sec. 1.** RCW 82.02.050 and 1994 c 257 s 24 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
 - (1) It is the intent of the legislature:
 - (a) To ensure that adequate facilities are available to serve new growth and development;
 - (b) To promote orderly growth and development by establishing standards by which counties, cities, and towns may require, by ordinance, that new growth and development pay a proportionate share of the cost of new facilities needed to serve new growth and development or dedicate land, improve existing system improvements, or construct new system improvements as provided for in this chapter; and
- 16 (c) To ensure that impact fees are imposed through established 17 procedures and criteria so that specific developments do not pay 18 arbitrary fees or duplicative fees for the same impact.

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- (2) Counties, cities, and towns that are required or choose to plan under RCW 36.70A.040 are authorized to impose impact fees on development activity as part of the financing for public facilities, provided that the financing for system improvements to serve new development must provide for a balance between impact fees and other sources of public funds and cannot rely solely on impact fees.
 - (3) The impact fees:

- (a) ((Shall)) <u>Must</u> only be imposed for system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development;
- (b) ((Shall)) <u>Must</u> not exceed a proportionate share of the costs of system improvements that are reasonably related to the new development; and
- (c) ((Shall)) <u>Must</u> be used for system improvements that will reasonably benefit the new development.
 - (4) Impact fees may be collected and spent only for the public facilities defined in RCW 82.02.090 ((which)) that are addressed by a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive land use plan adopted pursuant to the provisions of RCW 36.70A.070 or the provisions for comprehensive plan adoption contained in chapter 36.70, 35.63, or 35A.63 RCW. After the date a county, city, or town is required to adopt its development regulations under chapter 36.70A RCW, continued authorization to collect and expend impact fees ((shall be)) is contingent on the county, city, or town adopting or revising a comprehensive plan in compliance with RCW 36.70A.070, and on the capital facilities plan identifying:
 - (a) Deficiencies in public facilities serving existing development and the means by which existing deficiencies will be eliminated within a reasonable period of time;
- (b) Additional demands placed on existing public facilities by new development; and
- 31 (c) Additional public facility improvements required to serve new 32 development.

If the capital facilities plan of the county, city, or town is complete other than for the inclusion of those elements which are the responsibility of a special district, the county, city, or town may impose impact fees to address those public facility needs for which the county, city, or town is responsible.

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Sec. 2. RCW 82.02.060 and 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 s 44 are each 2 amended to read as follows:

The local ordinance by which impact fees are imposed:

- (1) ((Shall)) Must include a schedule of impact fees ((which shall be)) adopted for each type of development activity that is subject to impact fees, specifying the amount of the impact fee to be imposed for each type of system improvement. The schedule ((shall)) must be based upon a formula or other method of calculating ((such)) the impact fees. ((In determining)) To determine proportionate share, the formula or other method of calculating impact fees ((shall)) must incorporate, among other things, the following:
- (a) The <u>functional specifications and</u> cost of public facilities necessitated by new development;
- (b) An adjustment to the cost of the public facilities for past or future payments made or reasonably anticipated to be made by new development to pay for particular system improvements in the form of user fees, debt service payments, taxes, or other payments earmarked for or proratable to the particular system improvement;
- 19 (c) The availability of other means of funding public facility 20 improvements;
 - (d) The cost of existing public facilities improvements; and
- (e) The methods by which public facilities improvements were financed;
 - (2) May provide an exemption <u>from impact fees</u> for low-income housing, and other development activities with broad public purposes((\(\frac{\text{from these impact fees}}{\text{provided that}}\)), however, the impact fees for ((\text{such})) the development activity ((\text{shall})) must be paid from public funds other than impact fee accounts;
 - (3) ((Shall)) (a) Must provide a credit for the value of any dedication of land for, improvement to, or new construction of any system improvements provided by the developer, to facilities that are identified in the capital facilities plan and that are required by the county, city, or town as a condition of approving the development activity.
 - (b) The local ordinance must specify that the developer has the option of paying the impact fees, dedicating land, improving system improvements, or constructing new system improvements and receiving credit as provided by this subsection (3). If a developer chooses to

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provide system improvements or construct new system improvements, the improvements must be consistent with the functional specifications issued by the applicable jurisdiction;

- (4) ((Shall)) <u>Must</u> allow the county, city, or town imposing the impact fees to adjust the standard impact fee at the time the fee is imposed to consider unusual circumstances in specific cases to ensure that impact fees are imposed fairly;
- (5) ((Shall)) <u>Must</u> include a provision for calculating the amount of the fee to be imposed on a particular development that permits consideration of studies and data submitted by the developer to adjust the amount of the fee;
- (6) ((Shall)) <u>Must</u> establish one or more reasonable service areas within which it ((shall)) calculates and imposes impact fees for various land use categories per unit of development;
- (7) May provide for the imposition of an impact fee for system improvement costs previously incurred by a county, city, or town to the extent that new growth and development will be served by the previously constructed improvements ((provided such)). This fee ((shall)) may not be imposed to make up for any system improvement deficiencies.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 82.02.090 and 1990 1st ex.s. c 17 s 48 are each 21 amended to read as follows:
- Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following definitions ((shall)) apply in RCW 82.02.050 through 82.02.090:
 - (1) "Development activity" means any construction or expansion of a building, structure, or use, any change in use of a building or structure, or any changes in the use of land, that creates additional demand and need for public facilities.
 - (2) "Development approval" means any written authorization from a county, city, or town which authorizes the commencement of development activity.
- 31 (3) "Functional specifications" means a detailed description of
 32 system improvements or new construction of system improvements
 33 developed and issued by a local government to comply with the
 34 requirements of RCW 82.02.060. "Functional specifications" may
 35 include, but are not limited to, detailed construction or improvement
 36 plans for public facilities.

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(4) "Impact fee" means a payment of money imposed upon development as a condition of development approval to pay for public facilities needed to serve new growth and development, and that is reasonably related to the new development that creates additional demand and need for public facilities, that is a proportionate share of the cost of the public facilities, and that is used for facilities that reasonably benefit the new development. "Impact fee" does not include a reasonable permit or application fee.

((4))) (5) "Owner" means the owner of record of real property, although when real property is being purchased under a real estate contract, the purchaser ((shall be)) is considered the owner of the real property if the contract is recorded.

 $((\frac{5}{}))$ $\underline{(6)}$ "Proportionate share" means that portion of the cost of public facility improvements that $((\frac{are}{}))$ \underline{is} reasonably related to the service demands and needs of new development.

 $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$ <u>(7)</u> "Project improvements" mean site improvements and facilities that are planned and designed to provide service for a particular development project and that are necessary for the use and convenience of the occupants or users of the project, and are not system improvements. No improvement or facility included in a capital facilities plan approved by the governing body of the county, city, or town $((\frac{1}{2}))$ is considered a project improvement.

(((+7))) (8) "Public facilities" means the following capital facilities owned or operated by government entities: (a) Public streets and roads; (b) publicly owned parks, open space, and recreation facilities; (c) school facilities; and (d) fire protection facilities in jurisdictions that are not part of a fire district.

((+8)) (9) "Service area" means a geographic area defined by a county, city, town, or intergovernmental agreement in which a defined set of public facilities provide service to development within the area. Service areas ((+8)) must be designated on the basis of sound planning or engineering principles.

((+9))) (10) "System improvements" mean public facilities that are included in the capital facilities plan and are designed to provide service to service areas within the community at large, in contrast to project improvements.

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